

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

COLD SNAP FILLS
PARIS THEATRES

Franco-American Society
Deserts the Bois for
Indoor Entertaining.

ADMIRAL NICHOLSON
A GUEST OF HONOR

Maggie Teyte Defeated by Ouimet
on Chantilly Links by 5 Up
at the Sixteenth.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 30.—A cold snap, with the thermometer below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, northerly winds and showers of rain and hail interspersed with weird, fleeting intervals of sunshine, cast a wet blanket this week on the open air entertainments which are usually in full swing at this time of the year. There was but small attendance at the racers at the luncheon preceding them in the Bois de Boulogne. Garden parties were replaced by indoor waltzes, American one-steps and tangoes. The theatres, on the other hand, are having full houses, and dinner parties reign supreme. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherrill gave a dinner to the American Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick two days ago. Among those present were Prince Charon, the Siamese Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen, Miss Della Gurnee and Consul General and Mrs. Thackeray.

Undaunted by the weather, Mr. and Mrs. Thackeray left Paris to-day for Blois, whence they start on a bicycle trip through Touraine and the chateau country. Mrs. Thackeray, who is a daughter of the late General Sherman, is retaining her girlhood enthusiasm for the wheel.

Among other dinner entertainments this week was one given by Mrs. Peter Larsen. Among those present were Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Dunning Jarvis, General and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Miss Hill, Mrs. Draper Colburn and Mrs. Ernest De Worth.

Mrs. Charles Corbin has left Paris for the Chateau de la Voliere. Mrs. Whitney Hoff has left for the Chateau de Peyrieu, near Aix-les-Bains.

Rear Admiral Nicholson, U. S. N., recently in command of the Asiatic squadron, was entertained, together with Alfred Capus, of the French Academy, by the American Club in Paris. Admiral Nicholson leaves shortly for New York.

James K. Hackett, the actor, is here to portray his part Beauchamp, from Booth Tarkington's novel, which is to be produced on moving picture films to be made at Versailles, to obtain a true historic setting.

Antoine, ex-director of the Odéon, while making arrangements to go to Constantinople to organize a conservatory of dramatic art there, is leaving Paris to pass a week with his friend Edmond Rostrand at Cambo, in the Pyrenees.

Miss Maggie Teyte, of the Boston Opera Company, astounded her Paris and professional colleagues yesterday by playing a golf match with the champion of two countries. On the same day she sang "Le Secret de Suzanne" at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. In the morning Miss Teyte, with her husband, Dr. Eugene Pluon, and Francis Ouimet, motored to Chantilly. The match took place on the Chantilly links and resulted in a score of five up in favor of Ouimet at the sixteenth hole, who gave the heavy odds of a stroke and a half, so the young American golfer retains the amateur championship of France for the present.

Miss Teyte was not in her best form and said to Ouimet after the match that there would be a different story to tell if she would play more attention to golf and less to singing. In such case she would keep the very best players guessing.

Sarah Bernhardt during her brief stay on Thursday in Paris, where, owing to the fact that repairs are now being executed at her house, No. 56 Boulevard Pereire, she stopped at the studio of Georges Clairin, the painter, received a few friends there and related with a smile how the mishap to her ankle had been caused. As she put her foot on the step of her automobile she lost her balance and knocked her already ailing knee against the door with such violence as almost to wrench the knee from the socket.

The ever divine Sarah is bright and in good spirits. One notices her temporary infirmity only as she rises to walk when the right leg remains quite rigid. She showed The Tribune correspondent her automobile, which is a marvel of comfort and convenience.

"I hate high speed," she said. "I delight in rolling in leisurely fashion through the country, enjoying the scenery and the aspect of the villages. I am taking three days to reach Dax, via Orleans, Poitiers and Bordeaux, instead of a single day, as some of your American tourists do."

The automobile in question is a large 30-horsepower limousine, with three bookshelves, a folding bed, elaborate silver and ivory toilet articles, innumerable cushions, a compact tea table and accessories. Its owner calls it her traveling boudoir. It contains a fetish medal of St. Christopher to avoid accidents, and her motto, "Quand Mène." After undergoing treatment at Dax Mme. Bernhardt will pass a month at her fortress villa at Belle Isle, on the west coast.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Paris Professor Has Method
for Painless Parturition.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 30.—Medical research work of the greatest importance to humanity is being carried out by Professor Ribemont Desaigne at the Beaujon Maternity Hospital, in Paris. Professor Desaigne, while not wishing to talk about his work, which he describes as still in its experimental stage, nevertheless affirms that experiments have shown him that child birth may henceforth be painless.

Professor Desaigne asserts that he has obtained remarkable results in this respect by injections of a special preparation of morphine from which the toxicity has been removed by a curious and hitherto unknown process. Professor Desaigne foresees the time when two or three hypodermic injections will permit a mother, while remaining perfectly conscious, to give birth without pain.

MISS MAGGIE TEYTE.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN VIENNA
AT WORK 24 HOURS A DAY

Newspapers Printed at 2 A. M., but Locked Up Until
6 o'clock, So That Officials May Examine
Their Contents at Leisure.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)
Vienna, May 29.—By order of the "royal press court" this issue of your paper is hereby confiscated for printing news which the court considers should not be made public. A policeman, with a sword dangling at his side and holding in his hand an official document with an imposing seal on it, enters the managing editor's room and delivers this decree.

It is the famous Austrian press censorship and confiscation machine, called for short the "confiscation apparatus," at work. Down below the big presses are thundering along on the last few thousand copies of a big circulation. It is 3 o'clock this morning—too late to "make over" by tearing out the offending article or news item, putting something else in its place and reprinting the entire edition.

From the numerous rooms which make up the editorial sanctum there rolls one "Donnerwetter" and "Verdammt!" after another. The managing editor orders a small sheet, not much larger than a handbill, hastily printed that will tell the subscribers why they will not receive their paper that morning.

This is a scene which has taken place quite frequently in Viennese newspaper offices lately. One afternoon recently the editions of five evening papers were confiscated. Probably no editors in the world can tell as many interesting stories of news that never reached their readers as the Viennese.

From an American viewpoint of a free press the Austrian press laws, press censorship and "confiscation apparatus" is about the most absurd and antiquated institution in existence. Apparently it was created largely for the purpose of keeping the truth from the public.

In Austria books, pictures, illustrated catalogues, price lists, handbills, advertisements and advertising literature, newspapers, periodicals and publications which appear occasionally, signs and posters, in fact everything that conveys meaning to the mind via the eye by means of type, pictures or symbols, is subject to censorship. Until recently even private calling or "visiting" cards were subject to censorship. The printer had to lay a proof of a card before the "press court" before he could deliver the order.

Any district or superior court may constitute itself a "press court" to pass upon and order the confiscation of any newspaper in its jurisdiction.

In Vienna it is a sort of "dual organization," the "press court" and the "press police." Together they form the "confiscation apparatus." State Prosecuting Attorney Dr. Karl Mager presides over the Viennese judicial press court. He is assisted by Councilor of Police Theodore von Jekl, head of the "press police," who has the advice and assistance of two "chief commissioners," two commissioners of police, and an official, who might be termed a recorder. The work of carrying out the confiscation orders of the press court is in the hands of an inspector of police and three police agents.

The "confiscation apparatus" does not keep union hours. It is on duty twenty-four hours a day. The press court and police have their office adjoining that of the state attorney. Sleeping facilities are provided there. Real work begins at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the press copies of the first papers arrive. The press law provides that one of the first copies of anything that can be considered as coming under the head of "printed matter" must be delivered to the press court and to the general police headquarters.

It is impossible for the newspapers to hold up their presses until they get police approval to the copy sent, so the practice is to run off the edition and trust to luck and their own knowledge, sharpened by experience, as to what might be objectionable. Owing to the financial loss, confiscation is not deliberately courted unless for some political purpose or effect.

The press police hastily go over the copies of papers received. Even the classified advertisement columns are quickly scanned. If anything is found which the press police believe should not reach the

reading public it is blue-pencilled and laid before the representative of the press court on duty. If he orders a paper confiscated the actual "confiscation apparatus" is set into motion.

The "apparatus" moves rather slowly. It must be admitted, considering the fact that the bundles of papers will soon be given to carriers and placed on the mail trains. The fact that delivery of papers cannot begin before 6 o'clock because all entrances are locked until then operates in favor of the press police.

The transportation of the "apparatus" is as far behind the times as the whole institution is behind enlightened press freedom. The inspector takes the court order, gets into a single buggy and slowly jogs along to the newspaper office. The expenses of press court and police have to be met from the fines. There never has been sufficient of a surplus in Vienna to buy an automobile for the press police. The editors pay no attention to telephone confiscation notices or orders.

General police headquarters and the postoffice are notified by telephone of the confiscation orders. If the paper is already in the hands of carriers, policemen are hastily sent out to intercept the carriers and take their bundles away. Others are sent into the cafes and bars which may be open at that hour, to confiscate any copies of the paper found there.

In the mean time the inspector has rounded up as many one-horse cabs as he can find, and soon a procession numbering anywhere from ten to twenty-five cabs loaded down with the confiscated edition is slowly winding its way to the quarters of the press court and police.

To what absurd length the confiscation practice extends was shown recently when a paper was confiscated because it reproduced an autograph letter of Emperor Francis Joseph to the King of Montenegro. The press court considered this in the light of lese majesty and justified its action upon the ground that the publication tended to lessen the veneration for the Emperor by thus making his handwriting public.

Censorship, especially during the recent war scare and political uncertainty, extends sharply over telegraph and telephone communication. It is not an unusual experience for a correspondent while telephoning news to Berlin or elsewhere to have some one break in with the information that "if you insist upon giving out such news your connections will be taken from you."

There is such a long catalogue of grounds upon which confiscation may be resorted to that it is a wonder it is not more often invoked. All confiscations and reasons therefor are published in "The Vienna Gazette." A few months ago there were thirty-eight in one day, which broke all records. The violations were various including lese majesty, offending and libelling a member of the royal family, making public military secrets, agitation, indecent pictures and matter considered detrimental to public morality.

FRANCO-GERMAN AMITY

Legislators of Two Countries
Meet in Switzerland.

Basle, Switzerland, May 30.—About one-third of the members of the French and German parliaments met on Swiss territory here to-day with the object of improving Franco-German relations. The conference was under the presidency of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, for France, and Conrad Haussman, Radical member of the Reichstag, for Germany. A declaration was issued, "recognizing the great and difficult task of bringing about a definite and certain peace between two peoples which, during their glorious and sorrowful histories, have so often come into conflict."

"Yet," the declaration continues, "the interparliamentary conference undertakes to assist in the immense effort of education toward reciprocal good will necessary in this task, which is not beyond the genius of the two peoples."

GERARD ILL FOR
PARADE IN BERLIN

Ambassador, Far from
Well, Is Unable to Attend
Kaiser's Dinner.

COLLEAGUES HONOR
AMERICAN COMPOSER

Fatherland's Agrarian System
Offers Much to America,
Says Dr. Krebs.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Berlin, May 30.—Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard have been entertaining during the last week Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, of New York, who arrived on the Imperator for a stay extending over the festivities connected with the spring parade. The ambassador, who was feeling far from well, did not attend any part of the festivities. Major G. T. Langhorne, military attaché in Berlin, who represented America at the Kaiser's review, also attended the traditional dinner at the Imperial Palace on Friday and the subsequent gala performance at the Royal Opera House.

The American Women's Club was the scene of the leading social event of the American colony's week, when it honored Professor Edward Stillman Kelley, the American composer, with a large evening reception. The gathering included a number of distinguished German musicians, among whom Professor Kelley is held in high regard, having formerly resided in Berlin. Mrs. George Watson, for many years a resident of Berlin and a sister of the late William Sherwood, was hostess, and Dr. Ernst Kunwald, formerly conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, now director of the Symphony Orchestra of Cincinnati, was one of the guests.

The Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin, which holds an election of officers every six months owing to the shifting nature of Berlin's Anglo-American medical population, has elected Dr. S. McTiney, the Chicago surgeon, president for the summer of 1914; vice-president, Dr. R. J. May, of Ohio; secretary, Dr. Archibald Steinberg, of Berlin, Ontario, and treasurer, Dr. J. P. Hiebert, of Washington.

Miss Elizabeth Duncan, of Darmstadt, formerly of California, is spending a week at the Hotel Adlon, supervising the opening exhibition of her paintings of Egyptian and Venetian scenes. Miss Elizabeth Duncan comes to Berlin fresh from her triumphs of Darmstadt, where the festival play arranged in honor of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt on the occasion of the opening of the century exhibition of German art was under her supervision. Miss Duncan succeeded in persuading a number of the wives of Darmstadt's city dignitaries to take part in the play.

Dr. Stanley Krebs, of Philadelphia, who was commissioned by Secretary of State Bryan and the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia to make exhaustive inquiries in Berlin regarding the German state system of helping agriculturists, returns to America convinced that the United States has everything to gain and nothing to lose by adopting the German method of assisting the small landowner. Dr. Krebs tells The Tribune correspondent that the German system makes it possible for either the small farmer or the large landholder to borrow money at a rate of 3 to 4 per cent on a co-operative basis, by which groups of farmers in each district stand joint security for each loan. The system has additional advantage in preventing reckless borrowing. State agricultural banks also provide farmers with accurate up-to-date information regarding the most favorable markets, and organize series of lectures for the instruction of farmers.

According to Dr. Krebs the entire German system suggests vast possibilities for increasing the activities of America's new institution of twelve sectional banks. Dr. Krebs, who lectures considerably in Berlin in his capacity of "business educator and mental investigator," has aroused much interest in the German business world by his theories on business and psychology. Negotiations already are afoot for the translation of some of his textbooks into German.

ALFONSO XIII INTERESTED
IN ROOSEVELT'S TRIP

Monarch Listens to Details
Given by Kermit of Brazil-
ian Exploration.

Madrid, May 30.—King Alfonso to-day received in audience Kermit Roosevelt, together with Colonel Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain. Mr. Willard and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, his majesty conversed for some time with Kermit Roosevelt, questioning him upon his recent experiences in Brazil and listening attentively to the narrative of the explorations made by his party.

The King said he desired to meet Colonel Theodore Roosevelt when he came to Spain to attend the wedding ceremony.

The church wedding, as well as the civil wedding, is to take place on June 10 instead of June 11, owing to the latter being Corpus Christi Day.

PRINCE ENCOUNTERS
DEEP SEA MYSTERY

Finds That Fishes Swim Much
Nearer the Surface When
Tides Are High.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 30.—A curious deep-sea mystery was encountered by the Prince of Monaco during his last oceanographic voyage on his yacht, the *Hirondelle*, in the North Atlantic. The Prince of Monaco found, by means of deep-sea nets, that numbers of varieties of fish were found only at certain times of the day near the surface, while at others the same fish were encountered only at great depths.

Further investigation showed that the periods of the surface swimming coincided with high tide, and that therefore twice daily these thousands of varieties of fish made vertical ascensions and descents of several miles. The fish found at a depth of 20,000 feet at low tide were during high tide discovered within 700 feet of the surface. In giving an account of his last voyage before the Academy of Sciences the Prince of Monaco stated that he left it to physiologists to solve the mystery of how these deep-sea animals could support twice a day a variation of pressure amounting to several hundreds of atmospheres.

The Prince of Monaco, since he first began the study of oceanography, some twenty-nine years ago, has made altogether twenty-five voyages and explored oceanographically some five thousand points in the North Atlantic.

COURTS HOLD AIR FREE
Landowner Can't Stop Aero-
planes Flying Over Property.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 30.—Man cannot own the air above the land. This is the decision of the Paris courts in the case of the Versailles landowner, M. Heurtebise, against several aeroplane firms, wherein the former sought to forbid aeroplanes from the neighboring Buc Aerodrome to fly over his land at a height less than six hundred feet, on the ground that the aeroplanes frightened game off the land.

CHINESE INVASION
WORRIES PARISIANS

Labor Men Regard Them as Yellow
Peril and Watch
Them Closely.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 30.—Chinese immigration in Paris is assuming unprecedented proportions this spring and already arouses the hostility of the Labor Confederation. Several Socialist municipal councilors urge the authorities to follow the example of California and prohibit the Mongol invasion, finding that the Celestials, living on garbage purchased for a few sous at the vegetable markets and boiled with a handful of rice and drinking nothing but water, can afford to work for wages amounting to less than one-third of the amount earned by the average Parisian workman. These Chinese families, established in a poor quarter of the city, between the Pere Lachaise Cemetery and the Boulevard Voltaire, occupy cheap lodgings, often with six or eight individuals in one room.

The immigration was started a few years ago by a Chinese acrobat, Sen Yan, who performed at the Cercle Medrano and suburban fairs. These Chinese Parisians come almost exclusively from Shanghai. The average family consists of parents about forty years old, a daughter of fifteen and seven or eight children. They wander about the streets selling paper toys, which they make themselves.

Investigations made by the police show that each individual earns on an average \$1 a day. Every Saturday they exchange their copper and nickel coins for gold, never taking paper money. Many of them have secured places as domestic servants and others as maudrums and pedicures. Six Chinese have passed the difficult examination for chauffeurs for auto taxicabs. An eminent Parisian lawyer set the example of having a Chinese cook. An hotelkeeper in the Chinese quarter, in Beaumarchais Lane, near Pere Lachaise, said recently to a Tribune correspondent:

"My Chinese customers arrive daily, three dozen at a time, packed like sardines in four cabs. They are sober and thrifty, pay their small bills punctually and make no noise or scandal. In fact, they would be ideal customers if they would only spend more money. During the visits to Paris of King George and King Christian they made thousands of little paper British and Danish flags for buttonholes and did a glorious business selling them in the streets and cafes at one cent apiece, thereby making 100 per cent profit."

A dozen young Chinese girls have been sent back to Shanghai at their own expense, but with few exceptions the Chinese immigrants in Paris are orderly and thrifty. The French Labor Confederation, however, regards them as a yellow peril and is watching them closely.

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PAUL POIRET.

WAR ON FASHION
PIRATES IN PARIS

Leading Dressmakers, Headed by
Poiret, to Form Committee
for Protection.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 30.—A committee of the chief dressmaking houses of Paris is about to be formed for the suppression of fashion pirates. Paul Poiret, who is the organizer, says: "Unless something is done to stop the pirating of fashions there will be no great dressmakers left in Paris in a few years."

The committee, which will include members of seven of the leading Paris houses, will endeavor, says M. Poiret, "to put an end to the abuse whereby almost every idea which we evolve and every new mode which we create is seized upon and reproduced by inefficient copyers who caricature and degrade them."

The committee will also try to prevent photographers from selling pictures of the new fashions taken at the races and elsewhere and stop newspapers from bringing out fashion supplements.

"I have a list of sixty Paris dressmakers," M. Poiret declares, "who are in the habit of copying our models. The committee will also probably refuse to deal with cloth and silk merchants who supply copying dressmakers with materials."

AUTOS UNLUCKY
TO ROYAL HOUSE

Accident in Which Heir of the
Guelfs Was Killed Followed
by Others.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)
Berlin, May 21.—The accident suffered by the sister of the Duke of Cumberland, Princess Friederica of Hanover, near Biarritz, a few weeks ago, brings to mind that the automobile has played a very fatal part in the history of the Guelf family in the course of the last few years.

Prince William of Cumberland, the elder brother of the present Duke of Brunswick, was killed in an accident to the car which he was driving near Berlin in May, 1912. The Kaiser sent an impressive message of sympathy to the prince's father, and the latter was so affected by this and by other courtesies shown in connection with the burial that he quite unexpectedly sent his younger son, Prince Ernest August, to express his gratitude in person at the royal palace at Potsdam.

This was the first meeting of a Guelf with a Hohenzollern since Hanover (the Guelf state) was annexed to Prussia, in 1866. It was also the occasion of a short meeting between the prince and the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, which was the first since their romantic match and the first step toward the reconciliation of the two families.

The betrothal was announced at Karlsruhe last spring. The festivities were the occasion of another motor accident, in which the car driven by the prince's future brother-in-law, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, ran over a boy in the streets of Karlsruhe. In the course of the week of wedding festivities in Berlin on the occasion of the wedding there were several other motor accidents in which royalty was involved, chief among them one in which the Duke of Cumberland's car was concerned. This accident was the cause of the decision of the Duke of Brunswick at the eleventh hour to change one of the presents offered by King George—an English made touring car—in favor of something less potentially dangerous.

It has been said that never since has either father or son been seen in an automobile.

Anarchist Expelled from Spain.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Cadix, May 30.—The police arrested yesterday an anarchist named Bago Gomez, who was expelled from Argentina as an agitator. The Spanish police was advised when he left for Spain. His baggage was searched on his arrival, and letters were found showing that he had been in active correspondence with the Mexican revolutionists.

CRIMES OF PASSION
STARTLING BERLIN

Murderers Go Lightly Pun-
ished and the Press
Is Critical.

WOMAN WHO WOUNDED
LOVER IS ACQUITTED

Judge Warns Jurors Against Let-
ting Sympathy Warp Their
Judgment.

Berlin, May 21.—Berlin appears to have imported for itself what the French have called "crimes of passion" and to have extended their range far beyond the French example. A series of recent murders and attempted murders of men by women have been so lightly punished that the entire Berlin press is criticizing criminal authorities and juries severely.

A conspicuous case of some months ago aroused the press to protest. A young woman, informed by her lover that he did not care for her any more, invited him to a farewell walk in the Tiergarten and shot him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. She was brought to trial, not on a charge of murder but of manslaughter, and the public prosecutor admitted the existence of the mitigating circumstances, which under a paragraph of the penal code are present "when the defendant, at the time of the commission of the action, was in such a condition that he did not realize what he was doing, or suffering under a pathological disturbance of the senses through which his power of decision was made impossible."

This condition, the state admitted, was present, due to the young woman's anger at being deserted. The sentence was for a year and a half in the penitentiary.

The most striking of the whole series of "crimes of passion" was the most recent. The woman in the case lived in an aristocratic quarter of greater Berlin in apartments paid for by an admirer. The man began to show a coolness toward her and finally informed her that he intended to leave her. She demanded the payment of a considerable sum, which was refused. Thereupon she invited him to a restaurant for a farewell supper. In a corner of the room, behind a screen, she drew a revolver from her muff and shot him four times. He was in a hospital for weeks and still carries one bullet in his body.

In this case, too, the woman was charged with attempted manslaughter, which involves a much lighter penalty than attempted murder. It was proved on her trial that she had told her servant girl that she intended to shoot the man and that no woman is punished any more in Berlin for killing a recent lover. She had also written in a similar vein to relatives and friends, and after the shooting she boasted to her servant that she had sent four bullets into her victim.

The jury acquitted her, and the spectators in the courtroom applauded so long and so loudly that the judge ordered the room cleared and threatened fines for contempt of court.

The "Kreuzzeitung," fairly representing the views of the entire press, comments as follows:

"It is utterly past understanding how such a person could win such sympathy that her acquittal should be greeted with frantic applause. . . . It is perfectly plain that such verdicts, which have been repeatedly in the recent past, signify a danger to the security of the empire."

In administering the oath to a jury which began work this week a Berlin judge referred to the recent crimes by women and warned the jurors against permitting sympathy in such cases to warp their judgment.

LABOR PAPER SUPPRESSED

Gets Out 136 Numbers; 67 Are
Confiscated.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)
Odessa, May 18.—After an exciting existence of five months, "The Novala Rabochmaya Gazeta," a labor paper, has just been suppressed.

"The Gazeta" published 136 numbers, of which sixty-seven were confiscated, seventeen times the paper was temporarily suspended, and during the five months it existed it had nineteen editors. Thirteen of them are still under arrest.

Another paper, which has also just been suppressed, is "The Voldchaka Mysl." Within the last week editions of "The Retch," "Foot Pravda," "Proletarskaya Pravda," "Petersburgskiy Kurier," "Sovremennoye Slovo" and "Vernaya Mysl" have been confiscated and proceedings have been started against their editors and publishers.

CZAR INSISTS FRANCE
SHALL KEEP ARMY BIG

Poincare, It Is Said, Will Dis-
solve Chamber Rather
than Disoblige Russia.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 30.—A sensational interview with M. Driant, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, stirred Paris this week. M. Driant stated that he has it from a reliable source that the Czar has intimated that should the French government yield to the clamor of the Radicals against the recently enacted increase in the military service from two to three years the permanence of the Franco-Russian alliance will be endangered.

M. Driant adds that President Poincare has given assurances to the St. Petersburg government that the ministry here will oppose any reduction in the term of military service and that if Parliament passes any law to that effect the President will dissolve the Chamber.